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## STONE-PASHA'S WORK IN GEOGRAPHY.

The death of Gen. Charles P. Stone (Pasha), which took place at New York, January 24, 1887, is a cause of universal regret in the geographical world, for through his position and influence he contributed largely to the extension of the geographical knowledge of Eastern and Central Africa. He was a man of great versatility of talent and an indefatigable worker. To the laborious duties of chief-of-staff of the Egyptian army, and of aide-de-camp and military adviser to the Khedive, he added those of President of the Khedivial Geographical Society of Cairo. He created and organized the Egyptian staff in 1870, and it was by his advice and under his direction that the following exploring expeditions (almost all commanded by American officers attached to that staff) were sent to the interior of Africa.

1871, COL. PURDY.—Exploration and map of the region between Cairo and Suez. Also of the route between Keneh on the Nile and Kosseir on the Red Sea.

1872, COL. MASON.—Exploration and maps of the Fayoum and of the oasis of Siwa (the site of the temple of Jupiter Ammon).

1873, COL. COLSTON.—Exploration and map of the ancient Roman military road from Keneh to Berenice on the Red Sea. Geological survey and maps of the deserts between the Nile and the Red Sea from Keneh to Berber.

1874, COLS. PURDY, COLSTON, AND MASON.—Hydrographic survey of the gulf and harbor of Berenice. Ex-

ploration and maps of the Ababdeh and Bishareen deserts between Berenice and Berber on the Nile, including a survey (by Col. Colston) of the ancient gold mines of Derehib in Wady Allakee, worked by the Ptolemies, and later by the Arabs, in the ninth century. Return by the Korosko route.

1874, LT.-COL. ABD-EL-KADER (*native*) AND MAJOR FECHET (*American*).—Exploration of the region between Assouan and Berber, returning by the Korosko route.

1874, COL. LONG ascends with GORDON to Gondokoro on the White Nile. Thence he proceeds on a mission to M'tesé, King of Uganda, on Lake Victoria. On his return he discovers Lake Ibrahim, and ascertains the identity of the Nile with the Somerset River. 1875.—He leads an expedition from Lerdo into the country of the Makraka-Niam-niams.

1874–5, COL. COLSTON ascends the Nile to Debbbeh, explores and maps out the route from that point to El Obeïd, the capital of Kordofan, which he reaches in what was supposed to be a dying condition, and transfers the command to Col. Prout, who has just joined him. After six months' convalescence, he is transported by camel-litter to Khartoum, and thence by the Berber and Suakim route to Suez and Cairo.

1875, COL. PROUT surveys and makes a map and profile of the Suakim-Berber route, and joins Col. Colston at El Obeïd. He explores and maps out the province of Kordofan and a portion of Darfour.

1874–6, COLS. PURDY AND MASON ascend the Nile to New Dongola, and explore the route from that point to El Fasher, the capital of Darfour. Joined by Col. Prout, they explore and map out the greater part of Darfour,

until then almost unknown, and rectify astronomically the position of El Fasher, locating it nearly three degrees further west than was marked on previous maps.

1876.—Explorations and maps of the region S. W. of Massowah, by COLS. LOCKETT and DERRICK, and PROF. L. H. MITCHELL. Also of the districts of Berbera and Harrar by LT.-COL. MOHAMMED MOUKTAR.

1875–1879.—Extensive explorations and maps of the White Nile as far as the lakes by GEN. GORDON and his officers. Explorations of the Juba River by COLS. WARD and LONG.

1878, COL. MASON circumnavigates and surveys Lake Albert Nyanza. Lt.-Col. Graves makes a survey of Cape Guardafui.

The geographical information obtained by these expeditions was of immense value. It was embodied in a magnificent map, twelve by fifteen feet, constructed under Gen. Stone's supervision by the officers of the Egyptian staff. This map was awarded a medal of honor at the World's Exposition in Paris in 1878.

Gen. Stone accomplished a great work for Egypt in the organization of the scientific staff of its army and the creation of regimental schools for the instruction of the rank and file. His work was unfortunately wiped out of existence by the British occupation of Egypt—but the scientific results accomplished by the exploring expeditions organized and directed by Gen. Stone's care and foresight will remain an enduring record of his valuable labors.

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